

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION
INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
JOINT MEETING, INDIANAPOLIS, OCT. 17-18
BE THERE

THE JOINT CAMPAIGN FOR WAR ACTIVITIES.

The joint War Service Campaign to be held the week of November 11th is the biggest thing that has been put up to the libraries of the state. The Y. M. C. A., The Y. W. C. A., The Salvation Army, The Knights of Columbus, the Hebrew Soldiers Aid, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association will combine to raise \$170,000,000 for war service. For the joint fund \$5,000,000 has been as-

sesed against Indiana. Of that amount the Library War Fund is to obtain \$100,000 or five cents for every person in the state. Remember that you are not responsible merely for your town, but that you are bound to throw all possible vim into the campaign all through your county or your part of the state. We will have the inspiration and the help of the other organizations, but we will have to work much harder than we did a year ago if the goal is to be reached. We will have to put aside as never before petty jealousies of race, religion, and locality. Work hard for the county goal even though the library representative is from elsewhere. That will not take responsibility from the boards and librarians of local institutions. The man in charge of the campaign in your district may be a Hebrew, while you are an ardent Scientist; forget the difference and work for the joint cause.

We hold that we are with the leaders of the community; this is our opportunity of making good our boast. Will we keep step with the men and women of the larger organizations, not merely in vision but in actual work, in speech making, in publicity ideas, in getting others to help? We know that our contribution of service to the boys is a big help, that it is necessary to them as men and as soldiers. We must make our communities feel this as well by a vivid presentation of our work in such a way that will not suffer by comparison with that of other organizations. Mr. W. M. Hepburn of the Purdue University Library has charge of the Library section of the campaign machine and plans for the local libraries will reach you soon.

A CALL TO SERVICE.

While the Saratoga Springs Conference is still fresh in our recollection, and before the feeling and enthusiasm engendered there become dimmed, may I venture to urge on all librarians the imperative call of the present day to our best, our most devoted, our highest service?

The war has shown us two great lines of work, peculiarly our own, which can be done by no other agency so well as by libraries and librarians. These are our own library service at home in meeting the enormously increased need for popular education and information, and our direct provision of books to the soldiers and sailors at home and overseas.

Never before have libraries had laid upon them such a burden of duty as in the dissemination of sound and informing knowledge regarding the war, its aims, its conduct, the relation of the citizens thereto, and the whole array of problems arising from an unusual condition of society. Next to the public press, the one agency which can best supply such information to all classes of the community, is the public library. If the library was vital before the war, it is ten-fold more vital now. Our cities, towns and villages need the best in books and magazines, need the best effort of librarians as never before. The hour calls for definite, earnest, well-thought-out plans for the unifying and bettering of our daily service. And the times are not easy. Our libraries have already contributed to the military and civil branches of the Government numbers of their best folk. On us who "stay by the stuff" falls the increased burden. Our call is plain—no falling off in efficiency because of war; rather a higher devotion and a greater service!

Further, and no less vital, is our Library War Service; the provision of books in an effective (because organized) manner to our troops and our sailors. The American Library Association with splendid enthusiasm promised its aid to the Government at the Louisville Conference, hardly realizing, per-

haps, the magnitude of its task. Last summer the Committee on War Service, through various agencies, planned a great campaign for money and for books. Largely through the efforts of librarians in every part of our land an imposing sum was gathered in the fall. The Librarian of Congress became General Director of the Library War Service. Library buildings were erected in the great camps, innumerable stations were set up in every "Y" hut and house, on the ships, in smaller camps. Slowly and with great difficulty in the midst of a nation-wide dislocation of energy, a splendid service has been developed by the hard and long labor of our devoted colleagues at headquarters and in the field. The dispatch of books to Europe and their supply to the troops there has been well begun. The attempt has proven the value of books in army life. It is no longer an experiment, but an assured success.

On us now rests the burden of carrying onward this work so admirably begun. There will be need of money, much money. Prepare now to bring every effort to bear in your home towns to raise your share, yes, and more than your share. Let your people know what the Association is doing, get the papers to print accounts of the Library War service. Inform yourself by visits and by letter. If our members actually KNOW what is being done, here and in France, the money will raise itself.

There is need of personal service. Offer yourself, and like soldiers, obey orders. If you are called, for whatever work, that is your special call to duty. If you are not called at once, remember that the home service needs your every thought and action. The Library War Service MUST be a selected service, a choosing of men and women for special needs because of individual qualification. In war time men obey and do not growl. The work to be done is vast. It will require every one of us who can work in it, sooner or later. It will hearten every officer of the Association, every camp and hospital librarian, to know that the volunteer list is embarrassingly large.

These words, my fellow librarians, are not preaching. Some one must voice the needs of the hour, and you have called me to lead the Association for a year in the time of our country's peril and mightiest effort. Therefore I write this call to service, confident both in your response and in your welcome of the message.

WM. WARNER BISHOP,
President, American Library Association.
July, 1918.

AN APPEAL FROM THE INDIANA LIBRARY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR.

Indiana Libraries look forward to the second campaign for funds to carry on the Library War Service with confidence. The success of the first campaign was remarkable in spite of the handicap, due to the short period for preparation and the newness and somewhat vagueness of the service for which the public were asked to contribute money. The experiences of the past year, during which time library service has been furnished to all of the larger camps, the majority of the smaller camps and also to our forces over seas, has shown that the library profession was quite capable of undertaking a large task and of putting it through efficiently and economically. Whatever doubts army men may have had as to the necessity and desirability of this Camp Library Service, they are all unanimous now in its favor, and when a new camp is started, the Library War Service does not need to offer its service, the camp authorities immediately request such service. Men who are moved from one camp to another immediately inquire for the library at the new location and find themselves quite at home in it. Indiana has furnished quite a number of workers in this service. The authorities at Headquarters look to us to do our full share in the new campaign and it is certain that they will not be disappointed. Every librarian in the state and every member of a Board of Trustees officially represents this work and should feel a personal responsi-

bility in the success of the second campaign.

As the campaign this year is to be a joint effort by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the War Camp Community Service, the Salvation Army, and the American Library Association, it is not necessary for the libraries to build up a distinct organization such as was necessary last year. The managers of the Joint Campaign call on us to furnish a representative in each County, City, Town or Township where they establish a joint campaign committee. It is the duty of the librarian and the board of trustees to appoint these representatives when requested to do so and to assist this representative in every possible way in arranging the details of the campaign and in furnishing workers for the canvassing during the campaign week. It is understood that the direction of the campaign in each community is under the joint committee or council on which each of the seven organizations will have representatives. The library representative will be a member of this committee or council and the entire planning and carrying out of the campaign in that community, will be under the direction of this body.

The local librarian can assist the campaign by giving publicity to the local papers of the appointment of the library representative, of the work already accomplished by the local library in collecting books or in providing funds during the past year. Remind the people from time to time of the work that they have themselves done. Remind them that the Library War Service has asked this year for three and one-half times as much as they asked for last year. If you know of letters from local men in camps referring to the camp library work, make use of them in your local publicity. If you have something especially interesting along this line, send it in to the Public Library Commission and it will be used in state-wide publicity. The library might help the joint campaign by arranging an exhibit of photos of local men in service just before and during the campaign week.

Other publicity relating to the campaign as a whole can be secured from the publication "WAR LIBRARIES," issued by the War Service Committee. If you have not received this, send word at once to the State Director. Also the War Library Bulletin, published by Headquarters at Washington, will give you information suitable for incorporating into local publicity from time to time. The National Committee will no doubt furnish still other publicity matter, but it is important to make just as much as possible of items of local interest.

The success of the campaign depends first on the interest and enthusiasm of the librarians and trustees; secondly, on the publicity given to the Library War Work; thirdly, in supplying a sufficient number of active canvassers during campaign week. In many cases the library might offer its facilities for committee meetings of the joint campaign committees, for public meetings in the interest of the campaign or possibly for headquarters during the campaign. It is our duty to co-operate in every way in order to make the joint campaign a success. If it fails, we fail. Its success is also our success.

W. M. HEPBURN,
Purdue University.

I. L. A. AND I. L. T. A., OCTOBER 17-18,
1918.

Librarians and trustees are urged to be present at the joint meeting of the Indiana Library Association and the Trustees Association, to be held at the Hotel Severin, October 17 and 18. Ordinarily the sessions extend over three days, but this year in the interest of economy the executive committees decided to have but four sessions, Thursday afternoon and evening and Friday morning and afternoon. This will necessitate a stay of only one night in Indianapolis.

Hotel Severin has again been chosen as the headquarters and place of meeting on the recommendation of members who have

stopped there at previous meetings and who were pleased with the courtesies and comforts afforded. Although rates have been raised to the general public the management offers us the same rates and accommodations as last year. The rates for the single rooms range at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. If these rooms are shared by two people the rates per room are \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 respectively, or \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per person. All rooms have tub or shower baths. In addition to the room accommodation a table d'hôte lunch is served at 65 cents, and a dinner at \$1.25.

The committee appointed by the executive committee to take charge of the program comprises Miss Carrie E. Scott, chairman; Mrs. Amos E. Carter, Plainfield; Charles E. Rush and Wm. J. Hamilton. The opening session will be held at the Severin, Thursday, 2 p. m. Besides brief talks by the presidents of the two associations, we are counting on having with us the President of the American Library Association, Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan Library. Mr. Bishop will speak on the library's place in the community in war time. The Thursday evening session will be held in the auditorium of the new Indianapolis Public Library. A speaker from the Library War Service of the American Library Association will present the work of the Association during the past year and outline the plans for the work that lies ahead of us. The work with the soldiers and sailors as well as the over-seas work will be discussed and the coming joint campaign for funds for continued service will be laid out in detail. After the formal part of the program a social hour and reception will follow and Indianapolis staff members will act as guides in showing visitors about the new building, which authorities have called the most beautiful library in the country.

The Friday morning session will open with separate business meetings of the Associations. From 10:30 to 12:30 the conference will be divided into five round table groups for conference and discussion.

The trustees of the large libraries will be

presided over by Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of Public Libraries. Their topics will be County extension: its value to the city library, led by Miss Mary Torrance, Muncie Public Library. Our financial problems, led by Mr. Howard Roosa, Trustee, Evansville Public Library.

The trustees of the small libraries will be led by Mrs. Chas. Ferguson, Trustee, Cambridge City Public Library. Dr. E. R. Beard, of Liberty Public Library, will talk on library extension. Miss Eva Lewis, of the Pendleton Public Library, will discuss the Monthly Meeting—each member's part.

Miss Eunice Henley, of the Fort Wayne Public Library, will preside over the round table for assistants in large libraries. "The staff meeting, benefits to assistants," will be led by Miss Martha Brown, of the Indianapolis Public Library. "The cataloging assistant and her problem," will be discussed by Miss Ruth Wallace, of Evansville.

The Round table for small libraries will be in charge of Miss Elizabeth Ronan, of the Public Library Commission. The topics to be discussed are:

1. Posters and publicity.
2. Mutual relations of assistant and librarian.
3. The assistant's reading.

Miss Harriet Bercholdt, of the Extension Department of Indiana University, is looking after the topics and speakers for the College and Reference Round Table.

The topics here mentioned have a varied interest and in the course of discussion a number of other interesting questions will doubtless crop up.

The final session will occur at the Severin at 2 p. m. Friday, when there will be a symposium on the War Libraries, led by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, of the Gary Public Library. The various Indiana librarians who have had a part in the War Service during the past six months, will tell of their experiences and try to present something of interest and the opportunities for service with the boys.

The Committee on Local Arrangements is in charge of Miss Florence Jones, of the In-

dianapolis Public Library. The other members of the committee are:

Mr. D. C. Brown, State Library.
Mrs. Chas. Rush, Indianapolis P. L.
Miss Eliza Browning, Indianapolis P. L.
Mrs. Julia Tutewiler, Trustee, Indianapolis P. L.
Mr. G. H. Deaton, W. K. Stewart Co.
Miss Jennie F. Scott, State Library.
Miss Lyle Harter, Technical High School.
Miss Ethel Cleland, Business Branch, I. P. L.

Miss Elizabeth Ronan, Public Library Commission.

Miss Margaret A. Wade, Public Library Commission.

The problems of the public library in the present crisis are numerous and the librarians and trustees need all possible help to be obtained from conference and intercourse. Come to the meeting and take back new ideas and new vigor for the work that lies ahead. This is not a junket but a necessary, helpful investment that will pay real returns in better work and fuller service to your community.

A WAR NECESSITY.

"This is a war of mechanism and of exact science. It is a war of engineering, of chemistry, of physics, of dynamics and of hygiene down to the minutest values."

It is a new sort of war, involving the creation of new fighting ideas and the rebirth of old ideals for which we must fight.

Therefore, books are necessary. Some people seem to be astounded thereat. Undoubtedly it has been good for them. And likewise for the books.

Our inspecting tour of the large and small camps on the eastern coast will convince the unbeliever that reading matter is a war necessity today. In the latest publications our men and officers find some material for the much desired and needed ideas and ideals.

These men realize that it is a problem of equipment—the knowledge gained from

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practical and inspirational reading which tells them why, where and how they are to fight and furnishes a source for solace and protection. And personal contact in meeting this insistent demand and need becomes one of the most convincing experiences in life.

And the end is not yet in sight. Every branch of the army and navy is rapidly enlarging. Books wear out quickly in camp, on deck and in France. Imagine your public library housed in a temporary wooden building, with books loaned for barrack, tent, deck, hospital and trench use, and branch libraries and stations located under similar conditions. To furnish an ample supply of the right books to our men in uniform increasing numbers of books and adequate library service will be required throughout the war. We must be prepared.

Librarians are making a far greater contribution to the successful completion of this war than they realize, both with the fighting forces at the front and those at home. This will become more and more apparent during the next twelve months as the duties of business and home life fall into the care of those who must necessarily seek library help and as the returned convalescents in increasing numbers seek further study and recreation. A great mantle of enlarged service has fallen upon us and an exceedingly important talent has been placed in our hands.

War work? Most decidedly. And particularly that at home. Blind in mind and spirit are those who do not see it. The man with the one talent must have been like unto one of these.

Continued service, as well as greater service, requires adequate funds. Consequently we have a campaign trench to take—an objective to be gained consistently, persistently and enthusiastically.

Increase your equipment of enthusiasm. The boys in France find it to be a very necessary article. In fact most of the wonders of the world are largely due to it. Enthusiasm arouses eagerness, casts a charm on difficult problems, creates ideas to meet them, develops ease and speed in conquering

them and adds tremendously to the joy of the event and the resulting content.

Double up on enthusiasm.

CHARLES E. RUSH.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Texas.

My Dear Commissioners:

That article went clear out of my mind until yesterday when I was experiencing a mental house-cleaning. There it was all crumpled up in a corner. When I dragged it out into the light of day, it looked frighteningly discouraging.

But here it is. It may not be what you expected. However, I did it this way because I think the first thing to do in the coming campaign is to convince librarians and trustees that books are really wanted.

Everything I have said in this article is absolutely true without any fussing up. Loads more of the same kind of evidence is coming in all the time.

Very truly yours,
ETHEL F. McCOLLOUGH.

"You see there just isn't anything there at all except that little group of soldiers. It is 45 miles from a railroad, and the Y. truck only gets around once a month. Books will be a Godsend to the fellows." As he talked he was rapidly sketching in the outposts scattered along the Rio Grande from Glen Springs to Hesters Ranch, a distance of about twenty-five hundred miles.

The librarian glanced from the drawing on the corner of her desk to the two silver bars on his shoulder straps, and wondered if all soldiers were as eager as this one.

Then she found herself promising to see the C. O. of the district the next week, and to arrange, if possible, a traveling library circuit.

To her surprise the C. O. was even more eager than the Captain had been. "It will do wonders for my men," said he. That was

early in June. By September fourth, forty-one traveling libraries of fifty volumes each had been sent into the Big Bend district of Texas and were scattered over an area of about one thousand square miles.

Under the direction of the Commanding Officer, service was being given at sixteen different points with a total circulation for the month of August of 1,639 volumes.

With the circulation report came a letter from the C. O. "The soldiers are beginning to ask for books," he wrote. "This is a very good indication, as soldiers seldom ask for anything. We all appreciate more than I can tell you, your interest in the Big Bend district."

From the Regimental Supply Officer, whose duty it is to attend to all details connected with the traveling libraries sent into the District, came the letter of a real librarian. Said he: "Enclose circulation report for month of August. This report shows an increase in circulation at every station except Marfa. There were several surprises when we compared this report with report for month of July. For example, Candelaria with only a circulation of twenty-two in July, shows two hundred forty in August. A list of books in the Chaplain's Library was sent to all stations about August 20th, with the information that these books are available to anyone wishing to study them. Since then these books have had a circulation of twenty. Libraries will be transferred again in a few days, as some of them have been at same stations their allotted month. Increased interest is being shown throughout the District. The Officers and enlisted men certainly appreciate your efforts in this line."

Similar reports and letters are also coming from other localities.

The Chaplain of the 82d Field Artillery stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, writes under date of August 30th: "Dear Miss McCollough: The following delayed report for the week ending last Sunday is submitted. Monday, 116; Tuesday, 84; Wednesday, 60; Thursday, 72; Friday, 80; Saturday, 104; Sunday, 128. This is a total

of 644. As we have been having a musical comedy company in our building each evening I consider this very good. We also have a battery at Nogales now which may reduce the reading somewhat. I want to thank you for the fine little cyclopedia you sent me and the other books as well. As I am making a study of artillery myself the artillery books will be especially helpful. We can never thank you enough, Miss McCollough, for the fine co-operation of your association. Yours cordially, Walter B. Zimmerman."

From the office of the District Surgeon, Douglas, Arizona, under date of September 3d, came the following: "Receipt of two traveling libraries, Nos. 64 and 65, is acknowledged. Nearly all of the books were given out the first day, and thus it has continued as fast as they are turned in, showing the great usefulness of such a scheme. We wish to express our appreciation to you and those who have made it possible for us to receive the benefits of these libraries."

Do soldiers want books? The evidence of the above is unquestionable. Were space available such evidence might be multiplied indefinitely.

Could the "folks back home" see the eagerness of the men when a new library is opened, there would be no slackers when the call comes for books and money.

August 31st at Camp Courchesne, El Paso, an extraordinarily good collection of technical and other books was opened up in the Y. M. C. A. building for the use of the 9th Engineers.

While the librarians were unpacking the boxes the books disappeared as by magic.

"Where is Departmental Ditties?" said a distracted young woman. "Look over there," replied her assistant, and sure enough, hunched up in a corner, with his nose buried in the book, was an absorbed lad in khaki.

"Have you any books on mathematics?" inquired an ambitious enlisted man. "Oh, yes," the library lady replied and led him to the shelf where a few moments before she had arranged a whole row of arith-

metics, geometries and trigs. "An' when they turn't the kivvers down, he wasn't there at all!" Every mathematical book was already in the possession of a soldier figuring on promotion.

For immediate, soul-satisfying results there is no work like this library work for soldiers. The response from both officers and enlisted men is enthusiastic, sincere and very general.

LIBRARY WORK OVERSEAS.

Its Story Graphically Told in a Letter to Gen. Pershing and His Reply.

February 20, 1918,
C/o American Embassy,
Paris.

General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force, France:

Sir—As seen from the letters of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the American Library Association has been engaged by the War and Navy Departments as the agency to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war. . . .

I am sent to Europe to map out a line of action appropriate for the Association. Let me briefly sketch it.

Our Association has but one concern and that is to reach the man with the book that's needed. Whatever procedure will accomplish that shall be adopted, no matter whether an old one or a new one. You welcome us; we shall not abuse the confidence.

Our business here is to win the war and every proposal is to stand or fall according as it helps or hinders this business. We do not offer to add a fifth wheel from vanity or upset the carriage to get credit for fixing it. But we do want to meet our obligation to the American people who give the money and material, to the Government that appoints us, and especially to the boys, who have the right to command us. We must, therefore, proceed with utter unselfishness.

Now the man, well or ill, needs to be

reached. There are found already at hand two great trusted organizations which have established that contact—the American Red Cross and the American Y. M. C. A. If these (and in less degree) other agencies can receive, deliver and administer effectively our wares it is the part of wisdom and should be of pleasure for us so to consign those wares. That is what under conditions we propose to do.

To receive such material they are patently able. Their ability to convey it efficiently has yet to be demonstrated and to dispense it wisely requires the finest thought that our combined heads and hearts can from day to day conceive.

No new name needs therefore to be added to the receiving agencies, no warehouses by us engaged. What we require here, so far as France is concerned, is a trained man of high executive and interpretative ability, who shall serve three ends: (1) Be a balance wheel between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., passing upon their claims for percentage of shipment; (2) key up the executive centers and field services, as of authority, to effective performance, by freely examining and freely prescribing; (3) interpret systematically to us in America the situation as it develops, so that we in turn may on the other side meet our obligation.

And what is that obligation?

To be the reservoir, and the only one, under Governmental decree, from which to draw supplies of this sort.

And why one only?

To prevent duplication of effort and shipment of useless material; therefore, to save tonnage, which is precious.

Why the American Library Association, rather than another organization, entirely aside from the Governmental status?

Because in the finely and widely ramified public library system in the United States we have at hand without cost an agency for collecting and sorting material, and in purchases we have been granted unparalleled discounts by publishers and cession of royalties by authors. In our various depots and especially the two terminal ones at Ho-

boken and Newport News, we can separate the fit from the unfit and dispatch material in classified form and economic volume ready for immediate consumption on arrival overseas. We become, therefore, the neck of the American bottle.

On the other hand, the American Library Association does not touch what may be termed the technical library work of either associate, though its advice where requested must be freely given.

If the American Library Association, in your judgment, is thus meeting its obligation in the right spirit, and if the scheme seems commendable and the service welcome, I might respectfully hope to receive from you, (1) a statement to such effect; (2) a status, which under continuous control, might enable me (and anyone who might succeed me) to make the necessary inspection of possible book centers, as Admiral Sims has accorded, at military rates of travel; (3) a request of Washington that we be secured the American shipping monopoly above suggested; (4) a small concession of tonnage to us, (say 50 tons a month) which may in fact be no greater than at present consumed in purposeless but inadequate shipments; (5) communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) M. LEWELLYN RANEY,
Director of Overseas War Service,
American Library Association.

The official reply follows:

From: C. in C.
To: Director of Overseas War Service,
American Library Association.
Subject: Supply of Library Material to A.
E. F.

1. In answer to your letter of February 20th, which has been received and considered with great interest, the following conclusions have been arrived at.

2. The scheme which is proposed is com-

mendable and the service is welcome. The details of distribution, due to the present tonnage conditions, make it desirable that the plan of working out the scheme for the distribution of proper reading matter to the A. E. F. be handled in connection with the existing agencies now working for their well being, that is, the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross.

As indicated in your letter, both of these organizations have expressed their willingness and desire to co-operate and it is believed that a mutual exchange of information and facilities will enable your scheme to be carried out to the great advantage of all concerned.

3. For the present, a tonnage of not to exceed 50 ship tons per month has been requested from Washington for this purpose, and it is believed that this should be sufficient, and that no allotment of tonnage for a similar purpose should be made.

4. The intent of the above recommendation is that there should not be any competition in supplying this matter to the troops, but that the work should be centralized in the American Library Association.

By order of the C. in C.

JAMES A. LOGAN, JR.,
Lt. Col. G. S., A. C. of S., G-1.

WORK IN A HOSPITAL LIBRARY.

Library work at Walter Reed Base Hospital is so intensely interesting and so varied—to give even a birdseye view of our daily round about the post will mean a lengthy tale. First of all we reached Washington on May 31st, where we reported to the chief of hospital libraries then on duty, Miss Ernestine Rose. Miss Rose has her desk in the center of the Library War Service Headquarters—which by the way is a large room on the main floor of the Congressional Library. Such a busy place—the click of many typewriters, the buzz of telephones, the muffled double-quick of rubber-tired messengers, and above all, the busy

and businesslike look of owners and desks as we pass along the aisles make us realize we are in close touch with a very real and alive organization. Miss Rose gave us our credentials, instructing us to report to the commanding officer at Walter Reed by nine o'clock on the morning of June 1. This we did, thoroughly enjoying the newness of a military post and the strangeness of army ways. But it must have been amusing to onlookers to see us flounder about before we decided just where to alight. Our commanding officer, Col. Truby, gave us a quick survey of library conditions and needs at the post and directed us to the Red Cross Convalescent House where our desk was to be located and we were to be placed in charge of the books already collected by the A. L. A., The Red Cross, Women's Comfort Section of the District, by the Chaplain of the Post and by the Y. M. C. A.

Walter Reed has an unusually attractive Red Cross House—a building built and tastily furnished by a number of patriotic women who are living in the capital city. There is none of the bleakness or barrenness here that you find in many army post buildings. The windows are curtained, grass rugs are on the floor. The most comfortable of wicker chairs and lounges, piled high with warm-colored cushions, are in abundance. Writing desks and tables for games are plentiful. The walls are lined with bookcases, and here on these shelves we found our library. Everything from everywhere. Eleanor Glynn, Diamond Dick, Dickens, Histories, Shakespeare, Gasoline engines, Spellers, Modern drama are higgly-piggly around about that big long house. No pockets in the books, no book cards, no paste, no pads, no clips, no rubber bands, no desk. Nothing but hundreds and hundreds of boys strolling about in long woolly gray bathrobes and dozens of women in Red Cross bonnets and several men done up in Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. uniforms. Camels, Fatimas and Lucky Strikes puffing the atmosphere a lovely cozy blue, and player pianos, Grafanolas and Victrolas, vying with one another to be in the lead. But, oh, it was jolly and we

liked it even with the thermometer 99 in the shade and our head splitting from the noise and the smoke.

The Y. M. C. A. here is sharing the Red Cross House, so we had two separate collections of books to throw together, really four since the Chaplain had a collection and the Women's Comfort Section had another bunch. Every man about the place and each woman in or near the house, together with all her special friends, had a certain scheme for the arrangement and management of the library. One by one during that dizzy day they came to us with their suggestions. Some of them mighty clever, too. I remember one man wanted to paint different colored stripes along the books—Red for history, yellow for poetry, blue for drama, and so on. Easy then to see a book out of place.

We sent out an S. O. S. call to the L. W. S. for supplies and set the patients to work resheling the books in a rough alphabetical arrangement. Then we pasted and pasted for days and made out book cards and talked to ten dozen boys all at once and checked out books with the other hand—helped find matches for dead pipes—tucked away extra packages of cigarettes—a favorite fountain pen or a sheet of music in our safest drawer until ward hours were called—or helped write letters for some crippled patron or sympathized with this one because of a threatened S. C. D. or with that one because the mail brought no letters from home—or with another because hospital days had been so long and he was fretting to get back to duty—or frowned a bit on some lad who had taken on an a. w. o. l. and was awaiting a guard house sentence—enjoyed the photographs of best girls, whether wife, mother, or sweetheart. All so human and so sweet, and making us love and clinch our faith in the whole splendid type of Americanhood about us.

Then came our ward visiting. First the men just a day out of ether—too drowsy to care to talk but always ready with a smile and a thank-you look in their eyes for a magazine or a scrapbook left by their bed-

side. In another two or three days these same boys would be calling merrily to us as we entered their ward, our arms loaded down with books, "Any western stories today?" "This way, Miss Librarian." "Say, I want a Rex Beach." "Oh, I've been waiting weeks to get my hands on Wildfire. Gee, this is luck." "All your Jack London gone —say start at this end of the line first when you come again, will you?" "Can't you find me a book by that fellow Curwood?" "Good, here is a Kipling and an O. Henry." Sometimes there will be a solemn looking chap reach out his hand for Churchill or Wells or Walpole, but generally at this stage of the game the rough and tumble western tale wins the day. Then such a clatter as there is for Popular Mechanics, World's Work, Life, Judge, Puck, Adventure, American, Red Book, and Saturday Evening Post. If our people back home only realized how our plucky lads, spending weary days in these hospitals, long for really new magazines and plenty of them, they certainly would cut out this sending in from all quarters of the globe all the periodicals they have hoarded since the days of Noah. No present day army man wants them any more than the donors do.

But now it has been a week or more since the operating table and the men are still flat on their backs or just able to sit up in bed, and are beginning to want really worth while things to read. Here comes our heavy demand. We simply cannot get enough books on automobile gasoline engines, aeroplane engines, searchlights, tanks, trench warfare, military manuals, bacteriologies, chemistries, algebras, geometries, trigonometries, French texts, Mechanical drawing, Structural, Mechanical, and Civil Engineering. The foreign group, Spanish, Italian, Greek, French, ask for easy helps to English, but most of all they like good stories in their own particular language to help them through the long days in bed.

There is a large demand for one-volume U. S. histories and some for French histories. There is a demand for modern drama, modern poetry: Shakespeare, too,

has his devotees. Khayyam and Service can be placed high in the list of best sellers. The officers call for really good biography and personal accounts of the present war. Funny, but it is true, Harold Bell Wright is more than popular in the officers' pavilion, with Gene Stratton Porter making quite a hit there also.

Up in the Convalescent House the boys clamor for recent magazines and for newspapers from the various larger centers of the country. One little fellow was almost heartbroken because no newspapers from Wheeling, W. Va., ever arrived in our mail sack. If the citizens of our large cities like New York, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Portland, and San Francisco realized how the men enjoy home papers, they would get together and see that every camp and base hospital in the land is supplied with these periodicals now and throughout the war. Also, why cannot the various lodges, churches, clubs, and other organizations of our cities, towns, and villages send subscriptions in for numerous copies of the more popular magazines to these same posts? No money spent could give greater happiness to our men in service.

Our library assistants consist of the patients able to aid us and the young women from the Takoma Park Branch of the District of Columbia Library and from the libraries in the city of Washington who volunteer their services. Added to these, we have a number of trained librarians holding Government positions who come out of evenings, Saturday afternoons, and Sundays to help. Two young married women, whose husbands are army officers, come three afternoons a week. These women are not trained librarians, but are willing to help and learn readily. It is rough and tumble work too, for we do all our shelving, carrying books to the wards and back again, emptying big mail sacks filled with Burleson magazines and packages of books ordered to supply the demand for technical, scientific, military, and language calls, packing and unpacking the large baskets filled with

books borrowed from the Washington Public Library. But these are war times and no one is looking for dainty jobs, and every member of our staff is eager and willing to do her share of the work.

Almost from the beginning our circulation reached 190 a day and would easily have been more could we count the number of times a book is read before it leaves a ward. It would be the easiest matter in the world to run the circulation up to 800 or 900 a day right now—could we reach more wards in one day and had we a big enough supply of the type of books the men are calling for. That's the rub—how are we to do efficient library work in these posts unless we can give the type of books needed. The nurses too are asking for material along their line of work, and should have it. The Reconstruction instructors buzz around asking for dozens of copies of this and that thing to supplement the courses of study they are giving. The men over in the Barracks cry for military manuals of every description, and so it goes. It's books we need. No question about the demand.

Perhaps I should add that Walter Reed is situated in Takoma Park, a suburb of Washington. We have something like sixty-three acres of ground completely covered with frame and brick buildings. Altogether, we must have between three thousand and four thousand people at the Post. About seventeen hundred of these are bed patients. Reconstruction work is the specialty of the Post.

WORK IN AN AVIATION CAMP.

"The place where I work and which is headquarters, is a garage, new, never used for one, and quite well located for serving the two aviation camps as well as Camp Mills. Although only about 10x20 feet, we have shelved at present something over 3,000 books. These are being constantly changed to supply the various stations which we have in the camps. My librarian, Mr. Fitzpatrick, makes the round of the stations daily, brings back the request slips for spe-

cific books. I fill as many of these as I can from our shelves, the others are sent daily to Mr. Bailey, of the New York Dispatch office, and he sends the books parcel post to us. If there are any which he does not have in stock the requests are sent to Washington.

Every soldier going overseas is allowed to take a book with him and we also make up special collections for the officers for the use of their men overseas. Last week I made up four collections for overseas; these were asked for by the captains of the different companies, and consisted of fiction, poetry and technical books. They stated the subjects which they wanted covered. These collections varied from 35 to 50 books each, and I ransacked our fiction to find the most interesting titles. I wish I had about a hundred titles of Zane Grey, western stories, London, Connor, Wright and Gene Stratton Porter.

The authors mentioned above and recent books are the most in demand. The other day I received a request slip for one of our deposit stations which reads like this: "Please send us all of Connor's, London's and Grey's books." Needless to say, it wasn't filled completely, but we did find several copies of each author, which we sent. Most of our requests, however, are for classed books, the greater portion being for technical books and we have a very good collection of purchased books to supply these. Other popular authors are Oppenheim, Service, Brooks and Seeger. Poetry is surprisingly popular, also detective stories.

Directly opposite us is the detention camp, where soldiers are detained who have been exposed to any contagious disease. Very close in another direction is an aviation field, where the flying is done. That field is where I get my lunch; they have a hostess house where one gets very good food, so that a great many of the officers take their meals there.

At this field the army maintains a medical research laboratory, and as we do work with the doctors I have met several. We have made a special collection for them on

"Aviation from the Medical Standpoint." Every month Brooklyn library is to send me a bibliography of all the periodical articles on the above subject which I see that Captain Bentley gets. Also any magazines which he wants.

They are making preparations for a camp library at Mills. Last week I visited the contractor and looked over blue prints. Today the consulting architect of the library of congress was here and with Mr. Green, the contractor, blue prints were again gone over."

EVA R. PECK.

IN THE NEW YORK DISPATCH OFFICE.

After three months at Camps Sheridan, Shelby and McClellan, I was asked to come to New York and reorganize the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service. It is a side of the work not often thought about, but one whose smooth and expeditious working is quite necessary to the success of the Service. The influx from the gift campaign of over five hundred thousand books from New York City had swamped the previous arrangement of the office so that it was necessary to secure additional space. A loft was rented at 31 West 15th Street, and all except the gift books moved from the sub-basement of the Public Library. The gift collection has been handled there, books being sent to other dispatch offices and many in addition sorted and sent overseas and to camps and ships.

The chief work of the office is the receipt and dispatching of purchased books. As nearly six hundred thousand books have been purchased and the larger part of them have been handled here, that has been a considerable task. A collection of about twenty thousand purchased books is kept in stock so that small orders can be filled immediately from one point, thus saving in carrying charges and expediting bill checking. All books are prepared with book card, pocket and bookplate, so that they are immediately ready for circulation. As there are so many

small camps and library stations this is necessary. We are sending books, both gift and purchased, to points throughout this country, to Alaska, Cuba, Hayti, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Canada, Virgin Islands, etc. Our stock is largely technical, military and naval books. Many special orders are gathered into one collection before sending out as a library to small camps. Weekly shipments average six or seven hundred packages and upward of two hundred cases of books.

The overseas department in this office supplies books to all transports leaving New York piers. These are packed in our standard overseas case, which is really two shelves, so that when set up on side it is immediately converted into a book case which can be indefinitely expanded by adding other cases. Eight to ten thousand books are placed on the deck of transports weekly in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretary, who cares for their use on the voyage and arranges for their forwarding at the port of debarkation. We also ship monthly five thousand books through the Red Cross for use in hospitals in France. We have special orders from time to time for American hospitals in England. Another special order recently was for thirty libraries for the American Ambulance Units going to Italy. American prisoners in Germany are cared for by our agent in Switzerland. We have just sent off a special collection of seventy-five traveling libraries to certain of our training camps in England. We have recently started the sorting and forwarding of ten tons of magazines monthly in our allotted cargo space.

This office has the supervision of a library service in the hospitals, forts, training schools and Y. M. C. A. and Camp Community Clubs in New York City. Many ships are supplied with book collections, oftentimes on a few hours' notice. Anzaacs, French sailors and Englishmen, singly and in groups, often drop in to secure a few books; and in several instances it has been a pleasure to provide small libraries for their vessels. Two or three dozen nurses

come in every day to get several books each to take across in their baggage for use in their wards abroad. They never select books for themselves, but always for patients. Y. M. C. A. canteen workers call similarly. Although much of our work seems at second hand to us, we touch so closely so many earnest and devoted workers that we know we are helping worthily to uphold the hands of those on the real "reading front."

Much of our work is prosaic, ordering books, checking bills and invoices, making records and writing letters; but nevertheless we know we are an important link in the service, and that to make the service most effective these things are necessary. They also make it possible to render faithful accounting of our stewardship to our donors. Therefore we may all feel that in the words of President Wilson, we are "contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war."

LOUIS J. BAILEY.

STAFF CHANGES.

The Commission regrets to announce that Miss Elizabeth Ohr, assistant organizer since June, 1916, has resigned to become first assistant in the cataloguing department of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library. She will be greatly missed from the staff, especially from the Summer School and from the War Library work of which she has had charge this past year. While they will regret to lose her from the state work, her many friends in Indiana will congratulate her on her advancement and on her opportunities in a new field.

Her successor is Miss Margaret A. Wade, of Lafayette, a graduate in this year's class from the Wisconsin Library School, and well known in the state as librarian of the Pendleton library for the past five years.

Miss Margaret Davis of Indianapolis, office assistant since January, 1918, and previously on the staff of the Earlham College Library, resigned August 1st, and on August 13th was married in New York to

Dr. John Stevens, Lieut. U. S. Army Service. She will live in San Juan, Porto Rico, where the best wishes of the Commission follow her.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AND THE STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The Library section of the Indiana State Teachers Association has succeeded in obtaining for some of the sessions of the annual meeting, October 31 to November 1, Mr. Willis H. Kerr of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, who has been deeply interested in the school library opportunities for a number of years. Mr. Kerr is to address a general session of the Association on Libraries for soldiers, for businessmen. Why not for schools? He will also speak before the Principals Section on Building up a high school library, and he will be in charge of a round table for the Library section of the Association. Librarians should urge the school people of their towns who are expecting to attend the meeting, to be sure to hear Mr. Kerr.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

We are appending a list of the additional books collected for soldiers and reported up to September 15th. Almost all of these have been shipped from the state, most of them to the coast dispatch offices for overseas transport. The report is that the camps in the United States are pretty well supplied with fiction and gift book material but that the call for books for the boys across the water is still insistent. There is still the call, however, for the boys here for school texts in mathematics and history, readers and grammars, civics and science. If these can be obtained by private appeal to the teachers, get them, but do not make a public appeal that might interfere with the success of the drive for funds in November.

Headquarters once more asks to be notified at once of any complaint of poor serv-

ice, or any failure of men to get the service they need. Please communicate at once with Washington if you hear that town boys or friends of your constituents are not supplied. Your correspondence will be promptly attended to and there will be no delay in the matter. You may tell Washington of the facilities you are prepared to offer in the matter, but do not send books to any camp without authorization from headquarters or the state agent.

Special appeals are hard to ignore, even temporarily, but if the service as a whole is to be effective and smooth, headquarters must act to meet these appeals. Within a month we have had books sent from three Indiana libraries to camps where service was already being rendered and where books were to be obtained from a camp library. These camp libraries should have been asked for the special service, and the officers who make the request should have been brought into touch with the A. L. A. men in the camp. An opportunity to further this co-operation was lost, and the unity of service was to an extent demoralized by each of the unauthorized shipments from the library at home direct to the man in the camp. Do not ship books on special request, prod headquarters, and ask your correspondent to report results, promising him that you will get action even though you cannot serve him yourself.

BOOKS COLLECTED FOR MEN IN THE SERVICE JULY 15 TO SEPT. 15.

Bluffton	50
Carthage	80
Covington	9
Culver Milit. Acad.	75
Franklin	53
Gary	54
Greensburg	300
Kokomo	100
Lagrange	160
Logansport	419
Marion	70
Muncie	500
Noblesville	50

Oxford	60
Princeton	160
Rensselaer	13
Roachdale	50
Rockville	60
Terre Haute	91
Valparaiso	116
Vincennes	145

2,615

WORK WITH SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The school department of the District of Columbia Public Library meets many of the same problems that confront the librarians of our Indiana libraries who are doing extension work in the schools of the townships and counties. On this account the Commission feels that Miss Latimer's article which appeared in the Library Journal several months ago will prove helpful and bear repeating. The account of personal work with teachers and the records kept are the most helpful part of the article, but the problem of work with the parochial schools may also be faced by our own librarians.

SCHOOL WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following are some of the problems with which the Public Library of the District of Columbia has had to cope in its development:

1. An area of 70 miles in extent to cover.
2. One central building to supply the people of this territory. (Since the school work was started one branch has been opened.)
3. A small staff.
4. A limited book supply.
5. A poor prospect for greatly increased facilities because of local conditions which are peculiar to the District of Columbia.

These conditions made the problem of reaching the children of the District es-

pecially difficult. The schools, being already located in places accessible to each child, were decided upon as the most logical distribution points and in 1907 the work with schools was begun. This gradually developed until in the past school year the circulation of books in the grade schools was somewhat more than a fifth of the total circulation.

It was soon realized that getting the books into the schools was the merest beginning; that to make the books go to their utmost capacity, the teacher must be more than interested and willing to have them—she must be enthusiastic. Very close personal work with the teachers therefore was taken as the basis of the plans for development. While in the first two years every school was visited and the teachers approached in this way, most of the effort to interest the school people personally has been thru the teachers who have come to the library where the librarians have tried to play the part of hostesses entertaining valued guests. Seeing the way the work was carried on at the library and the glimpses of the books themselves have won many teachers who had not before been interested.

At first books were offered to teachers in outlying schools that the children farthest from the library might be reached first. Gradually as these first teachers who had become enthusiastic were transferred to other schools, other teachers asked if their classes might have books; children also, grown accustomed to the books, acted as missionaries with their new teachers and clamored for a "box of library books." This contagion spread until in the last school year books were sent to some teachers in every white school except one, and in all except fourteen colored schools, and in three parochial schools, 115 grade schools in all being served.

It was thought at first that supplying books to nearby schools would diminish the demand in the central children's room, but quite the contrary has proved the case. Many teachers in neighboring schools wishing to interest in reading their children who

had not developed the library habit, asked to be allowed to have sets of books in their classrooms; thus the teacher's influence has accomplished work the library could not get at the children to do. This great potential force of the teacher's influence on children's reading should give the schools and the libraries food for thought, since so far comparatively little advantage has been taken of it.

The present method of handling the work has been worked out with three things in mind: (1) Giving the teacher what she wants when she wants it. (2) Giving the pupil books which he will like or which he should read. (3) Making each book do as much work as possible during the school year.

To give the teacher what she wants at the time she wants it and to make the books go as far as possible, sets are sent out for a two months period. These two months loans economize the book supply as they supply material when needed and keep fresh material in the class room. They also make for a close economy in staff, as after the first collection has been returned the work is equally distributed thruout the year. The sets are collected from the schools on Mondays and Tuesdays and deliveries made Wednesdays and Fridays of each week; the sets delivered the last three days of the week being made up largely of the books collected on the first two days. Thus few books remain on the shelves. Saturdays are used for notices, correspondence, routine work generally.

While it is realized that each library has problems peculiar to itself and must work them out in the way best suited to local conditions, it is hoped that the following methods of work may prove of some interest to those actually engaged in school work.

AIMS IN WORK.

1. "Course of study" lists:

"Course of study" lists, one for each school semester, were made from the subject headings in the school syllabus. All books in the collection which treated of these sub-

jects either wholly or in part were listed. These lists are posted on the bulletin board in the work stacks of the school division and are also made up into small books, one for each grade semester, which members of the staff use in making up sets. Making these lists occupied all the spare time of the staff for one year when no other extra work was undertaken, but this work has more than justified itself. The completed lists are forty-three typewritten pages in length. A sample list is given below:

Grade 4B.

HISTORY—

Greek:

Andrews—Ten boys.

Baldwin—Fifty famous stories retold.

Baldwin—Golden fleece.

Baldwin—Old Greek stores.

Etc.

Roman:

Andrews—Ten boys.

Baldwin—Fifty famous stories retold.

Baldwin—Thirty more famous stories retold.

Church—Aeneid for boys and girls.

Etc.

Heroes and heroines of later years:

Stories of Polar explorations (Amundsen, Scott, Peary, etc.). List of books.

Stories of modern invention (Bell, Marconi, Edison, etc.). List of books.

Stories of work for betterment of mankind (Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, American Red Cross, etc.). List of books.

GEOGRAPHY—

Industries: List of books.

Travel and transportation: List of books.

World as a whole: List of books.

ENGLISH—

2. Catalog:

A graded, annotated, classified catalog of the books in the school collection is printed every three years with a printed supplement

yearly. These are sent to each teacher from the third to the eighth grade.

3. Reference collection:

One copy of each of the books in the collection is kept in the office of the Superintendent of work with schools. This is used by teachers and parents and is found useful in furnishing clean copies for various exhibition purposes.

4. Card catalog.

A card catalog of the collection was made by cutting up printed catalogs, and when new books are ordered a card is made giving author, title, annotation and grade. To these cards are added publisher, price and edition, data which is invaluable in the book ordering for the year. Since the collection is constantly being revised this card form makes it more readily available for the printing of the catalog.

5. Duplicate blue cards:

One white book card for department records and four blue cards for circulation records at the schools are multigraphed for each book when received by the catalog department. The extra blue cards are filed in a case near the work table and are used thruout the winter as the first cards are used up.

METHOD OF HANDLING—DELIVERY.

1. Orders are received by mail, phone, personal visit of a teacher or are returned on an order blank which was sent out with the previous set of books.

2. Each set is made up as an individual problem, taking into consideration the teacher's requests and the reading ability of the class as indicated by teacher, neighborhood, etc. Many teachers specify the subjects desired or ask for books for particular children, but in the main they leave the selection to the library. In each set are sent some history books, some travel, and one or more of the books recommended in the English work for the grade; to these are added nature books, poetry, books on occupations and fiction. In sets for grades 3 and 4 about one-quarter fiction is sent; for grades 5 and 6 about an equal amount of fiction and non-

fiction; for grades 7 and 8 about three-quarters fiction and one-quarter non-fiction.

3. A typewritten list of the books sent to each teacher is made. As many teachers have four sets yearly these lists were found necessary to prevent duplication when subsequent sets are being made up. This listing is onerous but it is done mainly by the training class students assigned to the department.

4. One book is sent for each child in the room.

5. Blue book cards and white ones are used for each book. Blue cards for every book in a set are tied together and sent to each teacher for records, while the white ones are kept at the library.

6. A wooden box was used in the early days of the work when sets of 25 books were sent, but as the number of books sent increased it was found that enlarging the box to hold 50 books made it too heavy for one man to carry. After some experimentation a two-bushel laundry basket proved the most practical carrier. These baskets which thru several years' use have proved light, durable and generally satisfactory, have rope handles, a wooden cover with lock and are bought for \$27 per dozen.

COLLECTIONS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

1. One week before collections are to be made, post card notices are sent to teachers.

2. Route cards for collections are made for library messenger.

3. Books are brought from schools in library automobile.

4. Circulation is counted from blue cards.

5. Books are slipped, each set separately, and notes of errors, non-return of books, etc. made.

6. Multigraphed form letters are used:

a. For overdue notice.

b. When no circulation has been kept. With this letter is sent a list of the books just returned with the request that the teacher check it to indicate the number of times each book has been read by the children.

c. When circulation is unduly slight.

With this letter is enclosed list with the request that if the records are not complete the teacher check it. In both these letters the necessity for accurate records is explained.

d. Calling attention of new teachers to record keeping, care of books, time of collection, etc.

As the work with the grades has developed it has been felt that it has two decided weaknesses: in the upper grades and in the parochial schools. There has always been a decided falling off in the amount of reading done in grades 6, 7 and 8. No remedy for this seemed available since the teachers for these grades, particularly the eighth grade principals with their administrative duties added to their teaching, are too busy to want to act as librarians. However, it was too keenly felt that in doing so much work in the lower grades and gradually failing to continue the reading habit in the child by not reaching him with books at this most impressionable age, both the schools and the library were definitely failing in the joint mission of creating a lasting love of reading. Tho this condition is slowly improving each year, it was decided to try the experiment of having two pupils in the two upper grades of one division chosen to act as librarians in their class rooms, these pupils to come to the library by appointment for definite training. This work and training will be credited the pupils by the school officials and it is hoped it will enable the library eventually to reach each seventh and eighth grade in the city.

For some years the library has been desirous of furnishing books to the Catholic parochial schools. Three of these schools have been supplied from time to time but it was hoped to offer the use of the books to all the parochial schools, sixteen in number and enrolling about 4,500 children. Looking forward to this a preliminary conference was held with two Catholic teachers, the head of the library catalog department, who is a Catholic, the head of the children's department, and the supervisor of the work

with schools. The following plan was submitted by the supervisor with the consent and approval of the librarian:

1. That a committee of parochial school teachers and three library representatives be formed.

2. That a meeting of this committee be held to discuss the desirability of such work and the methods to be followed.

3. That it be suggested that the Catholic members of the committee review the books of the collection, which are added to only once yearly, and that this review be on the single point: i. e., has the book features which would make it unacceptable to those responsible for the Catholic children.

4. That to obtain this review, books be sent to teachers, who will register their opinion on cards which were to be sent them, multigraphed in the following form:

CATHOLIC REVIEW COMMITTEE.

Author.

Title.

Name of reviewer.

O. K.

Not desirable.

Reasons.

5. That a list be made of the books found not desirable and these books avoided in making up sets for parochial schools.

6. That a letter be sent to the heads of all parochial schools offering the school sets of books, and telling of the work of the reviewing committee.

The committee meeting was held and fully attended. All those present were very enthusiastic, approved the scheme and offered to do any work necessary. In all, the sisters of six parochial schools and one Catholic college, and 33 Catholic lay teachers volunteered. Books were sent to each teacher by July 1 and returns are to be made by September 1 so that the lists may be ready for the opening of school. A permanent committee of five has been formed to review the yearly additions to the collection on the point of acceptability for use with Catholic children.

With the teachers of the city increasing

in sympathy with the work and often feeling actually dependent on the books in their development of subjects, the possibilities seem infinite of catching the children young enough to create a taste for good reading and to foster this taste thru the grades until it becomes a fixed habit.

If this partnership of schools and library can send pupils into the high school, where there is of necessity greater latitude and less supervision, with a sound reading taste instead of that hankering for the series mediocrity which is the bane of children's reading, both the teachers and the library workers can feel their time well spent.

LOUISE P. LATIMER,
Supervisor, Work with Schools.

BOOKS TO BE BARRED FROM LIBRARY

The war censor having requested the American Library Association to bar from camp libraries certain books which might possibly be obsolete or inimical to the morale of the army, the Public Library Commission suggests that librarians generally voluntarily remove the same volumes from circulation as being unfit for civilian consumption in these times, since the civilian of today may be the soldier of tomorrow. The list is as follows:

Anonymous—America after the war.

Anonymous—Free speech and free press.

Balch, E. G.—Approaches to the peace settlement.

Barbusse, Henri—Under fire.

Berkman, Alexander—Prison memories of an anarchist.

Bierce, Ambrose—Can such thing be?

Bierce, Ambrose—In the midst of life.

Burgess, John W.—America's relation to the great war.

Burgess, John W.—European war of 1914.

Carson, Capishaw—Witness testifies.

Chesterton, G. K.—Utopia of usurers.

Connolly, Nora—The unbroken tradition.

Daniels, Arthur J.—World in perplexity.

Daniels, Arthur J.—World war.

Ewers, Hans Heinz—Let the rulers beware.

Ewers, Hans Heinz—The vampire.

Freytag-Lovinghoven, Baron von—Deductions from the world war.

Glass, Kate E.—Her invisible spirit mate.

Goltz, Horst von der—A German deserter's war experiences.

Grazhoff, R.—The tragedy of Belgium.

Hedin, Sven—With the German armies in the West.

Henderson, E. F.—Germany's fighting machine.

Howe, Frederic C.—Why war?

Hugins, Roland—Germany misjudged.

Jones, Rufus—A more excellent way.

Kirby, William—Manual of camouflage.

Kirby, William—Manual of gas in attack and defense.

Kirby and Shoonmaker—Bombing and grenade.

Latzko, A. A.—Men in war.

Leake, W. C.—How to protect our soldiers.

Lincoln, I. T. T.—Revelations of an international spy.

McAuley, M. E.—Germany in war times.

McGuire, J. K.—What could Germany do for Ireland?

Mach, Edmund R. O. von—What Germany wants.

MacManus, Seumas—Ireland's case.

Muecke, H. von—The Emden.

Munsterberg, H.—The war and America.

Nearing, Scott—Open letter to profiteers.

Reventlow, Ernst von—Vampire of the continent.

Schrader, F. W.—German-American handbook.

Skinnid, Margaret—Doing my best for Ireland.

Souiny-Seydlitz, L. I.—Russia of yesterday and tomorrow.

Thomas, M. M., and others—Conquest of war.

Trotsky, Leon—Bolsheviki and the world peace.

Viereck, G. S.—Songs of Armageddon.

Wilson, Theodora W.—The last weapon.

Anonymous—World's crisis in the light of prophecy.

SUMMER SCHOOL, 1918.

On July 27th the seventeenth session of the Commission Summer School for librarians closed a term in some respects the most successful in its history. Those who took the course were:

Gratia Anderson, Marion.

Genevra Barngrover, Kokomo.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beedle, West Lebanon.

Hilda Behse, Mishawaka.

Helen Bowld, Syracuse.

Nelle Bravy, Anderson.

May Burge, Crown Point.

Clara Alice Bush, Lebanon.

Marie Creager, North Manchester.

Mrs. Florence Walker Cruz, Evansville.

Mary Helen Davis, East Chicago.

Lutie Earle, Albion.

Anna C. Fitch, Warsaw.

Edith Gwartney, Indianapolis.

Marie C. Hoy, Montpelier.

Adria D. Humphries, Linton.

Harriet Kahler, Indianapolis.

Nina M. Keppel, Indianapolis.

Theodora Merrick, Milford.

Helen Kull, Valparaiso.

Barbara LeRoy, Gary.

Lucile Ade McCray, Kentland.

Bonnie Milam, Merom.

Grace E. Milner, Plymouth.

Charles Newby, Converse.

Inez Paul, Seymour.

Marie Peters, Evansville.

Ottie Roberts, Brownsburg.

Elizabeth Smith, LaPorte.

Lucia T. Stockman, Lawrenceburg.

Mrs. F. M. Stoner, Valparaiso.

Edythe M. Studebaker, Akron.

Grace Thomas, Evansville.

Della Tilman, Wabash.

Aurelia Willoughby, Vincennes.

Clydia M. Wilson, Indianapolis.

In this class of 36, but three came without High School diplomas, and one of these had a Normal certificate. Two were college graduates, and twelve others had had some college work. There were no failures, and but one student dropped out, and that on account of sickness. There were twelve li-

brarians of public libraries, including one who was also Secretary of the Board and the only man for some years; 23 assistants in public libraries, of whom two were heads of branches; one librarian and one assistant from High School libraries, and one from a college library. The effects of the war were seen in the number of students entering library work because of the demand at Washington for trained assistants.

Changes in the staff made necessary some reapportionment of courses. Miss Scott gave the Children's work as usual, but Miss Ohr took the Classification course, and the minor lectures were divided among the staff. Miss Tutt of South Bend, conducted the Book selection course, and proved an inspirational leader. Much aid in this work was afforded by Stewart's book store, which prepared various illustrative exhibits for class problems and sent each week a collection of new books to the school for examination and evaluation. The special lectures, which bring the students into touch with the larger aspects of library work, were as follows:

SUMMER SCHOOL LECTURES, 1918.

George B. Utley, Secretary A. L. A. A. L. A. Library history.

Miss Orpha Peters, Acting Librarian, Gary Public Library. Branches and rural stations.

Demarchus C. Brown, Librarian Indiana State Library. History of periodicals, and Indiana authors.

Amos Butler, Secretary Board of State Charities. Charities of Indiana.

Miss Sanna Deniston, Librarian Earl Park Public Library. Mending and pamphlet binding.

Miss May Massee, Editor A. L. A. Booklist, Chicago. Choosing current fiction.

Miss M. E. Ahern, Editor Public Libraries, Chicago. Businesslike methods and the librarian's progress.

Miss Ethel Cleland, Librarian Business branch, Indianapolis Public Library. Government documents in the small library; free material.

Charles E. Rush, Librarian Indianapolis Public Library. Publicity methods.

In addition to these special lectures, President Howe spoke a few words of welcome to the class on the opening of the school. At the general assembly of the whole college the class heard Mr. D. C. Brown on *Vive la France*; Stuart Walker, of the Walker players, on Presenting a modern play; and E. U. Graff, Superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, on Measurements in educational progress.

As in former years, especial acknowledgement must be made of the hospitality of the Butler College authorities, whose hearty cooperation has contributed much to the success of the course. No small part of this credit is also due to the comforts afforded by the college dormitory and its efficient management.

THE CORYDON LIBRARY BOARD'S REMEDY FOR A STRAITENED BOOK FUND.

"The members of the Corydon Library Board have a fine prospect for a bountiful crop of sweet potatoes if rain should come soon. The members of the Board, with their own hands, planted all the new addition to the library grounds in sweet potatoes, eleven ridges entirely across the patch, and they look fine. The soil is very rich, as the spot had been used for a stable for many years, and there should be a good yield if the drouth does not cut it short. The proceeds from the crop are to be used to purchase books for the library."

LIBRARY PERIODICALS ON THE MAGAZINE LIST.

The Commission is often asked to advise as to the inclusion of a library periodical on the list of magazines subscribed for by the institution. Every library in the state receives the Occurrent and the A. L. A. Booklist, but these will not keep you in

touch with the development of professional methods along all lines.

It is to the advantage of the library as an institution to have new methods brought to the attention of the librarian and a subscription to either Public Libraries or the Library Journal is of primary importance to every library with any magazine list. This subscription should not be a charge to the librarian but the board should authorize and pay for it out of the library funds just as they would any other bit of necessary equipment. It is an investment that will help the service and may not be safely neglected.

New pamphlets and books on library practice are constantly appearing and while the Occurrent tries to notice these, some are apt to slip by. A careful watch in the numbers of the library magazines which you take will bring to your attention perhaps just the bit of help you need. The Commission suggests that the smaller libraries write to the American Library Association Publishing Board, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, for a list of their publications. Most of these are pamphlets selling for ten or fifteen cents but they will offer new ideas and recent practice along a variety of lines.

A. L. A. CONFERENCE, SARATOGA.

It is regretted that the place of meeting prevented as large an attendance of Indiana librarians as at the Louisville Conference. The weather and hotel accommodations were exceptional. The meetings were full of suggestions as to new opportunities and new methods for library service in the community. The keynote of the Conference was the war service rendered by the associated libraries of the country and the presence of many librarians who are working in the various camp and hospital libraries, most of them in the Service uniforms, aided the attendants to realize something of the magnitude as well as the importance of the work.

Two very interesting sessions were given over to accounts of the work actually be-

ing done in the camps, the hospitals, the dispatch offices, and headquarters. Probably the most striking single session was that at which Dr. M. L. Roney of Johns Hopkins University, told of the experience and opportunities overseas and the negotiations which resulted in General Pershing's order that the American Library Association should be given cargo space each month for 100,000 pounds of books. The August number of the Library Journal contains this paper in full and it is a remarkable summary of a statesmanlike campaign for recognition.

Other notable features of the program were an author's reading by Mr. Carl Sandburg, a discussion on the spirit of war literature by Miss May Massee and Mr. George F. Bowerman, a talk on "What Canadian libraries are doing to help win the war," by Mr. George H. Locke of the Toronto Public Library.

The newly elected president of the A. L. A. is Mr. W. W. Hishop, librarian of the University of Michigan.

Indiana librarians present at the Conference had a very pleasant luncheon together after one of the sessions. There were twenty-one present with past or present Indiana affiliations:

Mr. E. H. Anderson, New York Public Library.

Miss M. E. Ahern, Editor, Public Libraries.

Mr. L. J. Bailey, Gary Public Library.

Mr. D. C. Brown, State Library.

Mrs. E. C. Earl, Public Library Commission.

Miss Mary Fletcher, Rutland, Vt., Public Library.

Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwin Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Library.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Public Library Commission.

Miss Mary Henthorne, War Service Headquarters.

Mr. W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University.

Miss Nannie Jayne, Bluffton Public Library.

Miss Ethel McCollough, Evansville Public Library.

Mr. C. H. Milam, War Service Headquarters.

Miss Orpha Maude Peters, Gary Public Library.

Miss Rena Reese, Denver Public Library.

Mr. Charles Rush, Indianapolis Public Library.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library.

Miss Nancy Todd, Franklin, Ind.

Miss Mary Torrance, Muncie Public Library.

A FEW EASY FRENCH BOOKS.

Alice Blum—"Oral French method."

Algernon Coleman—"Le soldat Americain en France."

C. A. Downer—"First French book."

W. H. Fraser—"French grammar."

W. M. Gallichan—"Soldiers' English and French conversation book."

W. F. Giese—"Simplest spoken French."

Claude Michelon—"Take me to France: A French phrase book for the American soldier."

E. E. Patton—"Patton's French-English manual."

J. A. Picard—"Cortina French-English military manual."

E. H. Wilkins—"First lessons in spoken French for men in military service."

HELP THE STATE LIBRARY TO HELP YOU.

The State Library wishes to suggest that librarians do not send special deliveries in asking for material unless their libraries are situated within a radius of forty miles of Indianapolis and the letter is started early in the morning. It has been our experience in the past few years that specials from towns farther away do not arrive in time to be delivered at the State Library before five o'clock, the hour of closing. Thus the letter is not received until the

library is opened the next morning and no time whatever is gained, as an ordinary letter mailed any place in the state, during the day, is delivered at eight o'clock the next morning at the State Library. The five deliveries a day of mail to the State House assure us of receiving letters promptly upon their arrival in the city.

Being one of the few libraries that receive inquiries by mail, and that send out books over the state by parcel post, the issues that confront us are, to a certain extent, unique. The librarian whose patron comes in person for the information, can ask questions that will bring forth an explanation as to the particular phases of the topic desired if the patron's first inquiry is not sufficiently clear. If, however, the State Library receives a letter from a public library or from an individual asking merely for Shadwell, "Town Life—Old and New," we are at a loss to know whether it is a book, a poem, a magazine article or what that is wanted, and much time is spent in searching all of these channels of information; whereas, if the inquirer had asked for a magazine article by Shadwell called "Town Life—Old and New" we could have found it in a much shorter period.

Likewise, if a written inquiry is received for "the best book on potash," we do not know whether we are to send a book general enough for a high school student, practical enough for a farmer, or sufficiently scientific for an expert chemist. If we should send the farmer an extremely scientific work, it probably would be of little value to him; if we should send the expert a clear, elementary treatise, he would doubtless turn away in disgust; or, if we should take time to write a letter inquiring what kind of a treatise is wanted, our assistance may arrive too late to be of benefit to the patron. A brief statement giving a general idea as to the nature of what is wanted or as to who it is that wants the information, would enable us to render much more efficient service.

We are glad to inform our patrons that the State Library has recently purchased a

number of technical books and that we have more ordered to meet the increasing demands in this field. Since technical books are quite expensive, probably not many of the public libraries will buy a large number of them, so it may be our collection can be of assistance in supplementing those at hand in local institutions.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Heat and dust and arduous tasks in the work with soldiers can not keep an Indiana librarian from taking an interest in other library needs when these are seen.

Miss Ethel McCollough, librarian of the Evansville Public Library, who has been down on the Mexican border organizing libraries for the soldiers, sent a most appealing letter to an Evansville friend asking for help for the little children of the border:

"Yesterday I was in Huchita, a wee bit of a town fifty miles from the line. It is said to be a real relic of the past—a village which the cowboys still claim as their own, 'shooting it up' whenever the spirit moves them to do so.

"Well, the Y. M. C. A. man told me that the children stand not the slightest chance here—that he recently went into a pool room and found small boys of six and seven playing various gambling devices, that when he protested to the proprietor, he growled that 'a man must live.' There are some little folks there who are starved for books. Now, do you suppose the people at home would help? Fifty dollars would do a lot."

The Evansville Public Library at once made an appeal for contributions and was able with funds collected to buy some good books for these little folks.

NEW HELPS FOR LIBRARIANS.

Budlong, Mrs. Minnie Clarke. Plan of organization for small libraries. 50 cents. Boston Book Co. 1917.

A new edition of a book which was especially prepared for the board and the li-

brarians of little libraries. The advice as to equipment and methods will be helpful to the inexperienced librarian or to the library board member to whom the problems are new.

Clarke, Edith E. Guide to the use of United States Government publications. 308p. Boston Book Co. 1918. \$2.50.

The title of the volume indicates that this work aims to assist the librarian in the use of the documents. Cataloging and methods of arrangement, remarks as to series and pamphlets are to be found in Section 4, Library Practice, and this will doubtless be the most useful part of the volume to the reference assistant. The other sections may not be safely neglected by the librarian who wishes to be familiar with the document field.

AT COMMISSION OFFICE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Book Review Digest—

- 1909. Jan.-Nov.
- 1910. Jan.-Nov.
- 1914. Complete.
- 1915. Jan.-Mar.-Dec.
- 1916. Mar.-Aug.-Oct.
- 1917. Mar.-Dec.
- 1918. Mar.-Jl.

Cumulative Book Index—

- 1912. Jan.-Nov.
- 1913. Jan.-Nov.
- 1914. Jan.-Nov.
- 1915. Jan.-Nov.
- 1916. Jan.-Nov. (2 cop.)
- 1917.
- 1918. Jan.-May.

Readers' Guide—

- 1903.
- 1904.
- 1905.
- 1906. (2 cop.)
- 1907.
- 1908. (2 cop.)
- 1909. (2 cop.)
- 1910.
- 1911.
- 1912.

1913.
 1914.
 1915. (Jan.-Nov.) (3 cop.)
 1916. (Jan.-Nov.) (2 cop.)
 1917. (Jan.-Nov.) (3 cop.)
 1918. (Jan.-May.)

Cumulative Index to Periodicals—
 1897-1903. (Annual.)

Any library which can use an index listed above should request it of the Commission. These have been given us by libraries having late cumulations and can be of much use to smaller libraries not possessing the helps.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Rensselaer.—At the district meeting of trustees and librarians held June 6th in the auditorium of the Rensselaer Public Library, the following libraries were represented:

Gary, East Chicago, Whiting, Monon, Francesville, and Remington. Mr. Judson J. Hunt, President of the Library Board, presided and welcomed the visitors.

Mrs. Ora T. Ross of the Rensselaer board, entertained the visiting librarians at a very pretty porch luncheon before the afternoon session.

The three subjects for discussion at the meeting were the Library profession and the library board, the Work with foreigners, and Library extension. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of the Commission, spoke on the first subject and Mr. M. P. Hill of the Francesville Library Board, spoke on the last topic. Both talks led to interesting discussion among the librarians present. The warmest interest and discussion, however, was on the subject of Work with foreigners as presented by Mrs. Byers of East Chicago, and Miss Peters of Gary, Mrs. Byers holding that books in foreign languages retarded Americanization by not encouraging use of English books, while Miss Peters held they promoted it by reaching out and drawing into an American institution those who would not be influenced by it without the foreign book bait.

ANTOINETTE PRICE, Secretary.

WAR MATERIAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Benezet, L. P. Story of the map of Europe. Scott, 60 cents. (Lake history stories.)

Creel, George. Democracy the hope of the world. Committee on Public Information. 15 cents.

Garry & Ellis. Junior Plattsburg manual. \$1.00.

Hagedorn, Hermann. Ye are the hope of the world. Macmillan, 50 cents.

Lowe, Juliet. How girls can help their country. Girl Scout Headquarters. 30 cents.

Olcott, Virginia. Patriotic plays. Dodd. \$1.25.

Nida, W. L. Story of the world war for young people. Oak Park, Hall Book Co. 50 cents.

Southwork, W. L. Bugle call for liberty. Iroquois Publ. Co. 75 cents.

Wheeler, H. F. B. Stirring deeds of British sea dogs. McBride, \$1.50. Department in St. Nicholas begun in July number.

RECENT HELPFUL MATERIAL.

Bing, Phil C. The Country Weekly. Macmillan, \$2.00.

Gillette, H. P. Handbook of clearing and grubbing, N. Y. McGraw, \$2.50.

Knoepfel & Co., 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Women in industry. Free.

Rest rooms for women in marketing centers; a 10 page article in the Year Book, Dept. of Agriculture, 1917.

Tractor experience in Illinois; a study of the farm tractor under corn-belt conditions. By Arnold P. Yerkes. (Farmers' bulletin 963.)

Labor-saving practices in haymaking shown pictorially. By H. B. McClure. (Farmers' bulletin 987.)

The efficient operation of thrashing machines. By H. R. Tolley. (Farmers' bulletin 991.)

WAR SAVINGS SUGGESTIONS.

Before the war, we used everything to cater to our own private needs. Now, about

one-half of all that we can produce must be put aside for war purposes. If that is to be done—and it must be done if we are going to win—everybody must do his "bit."

We cannot eat our cake and have it too! We cannot insist upon eating and dressing and having a good time as before, and expect our government to put up a winning fight. When we save, we stop competing with Uncle Sam—and that means with the boys in the trenches.

CARELESS SPENDERS ARE GERMANY'S SILENT ALLIES—THEY MUST BE INTERNED OR DRIVEN OUT.

Among the topics suggested for the use of clubs of men as well as of women and young people and of War Savings Societies are the following:

Needless spending hinders the winning of the war.

Clothing economy.

Food economy.

War time budgets.

War time standards of living.

What things can we save as members of a group more easily than we could by ourselves?

FOOD POSTERS FOR THE LIBRARY.

An interesting exhibit can be made from the dozen or more posters issued by the Food Administration. The Commission recently gave to the State Food Administrator the names of all the public libraries in the state, asking that collections of these posters be sent to each. Franks were made for these libraries and posters were mailed to three-quarters of them. Unfortunately, the balance of the franks disappeared over night and the Administrator's office had no way of telling what libraries had already been reached, so no more were sent. If your library failed to receive the posters and wish them, will you not communicate with the Commission at once and we will have them sent you?

SOME GOOD CONSERVATION RECIPE PAMPHLETS.

Indiana Food Administration, State House, Indianapolis.

A Sugar Program. 4p.

University of Illinois, War Committee, Urbana.

Sugar in War Time. 4p.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Neufchatel and cream cheese. Farmers Bulletin 960.

U. S. Food Administration, Div. of Home Conservation.

Frozen desserts.

FOOD LITERATURE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The U. S. Food Administration has a supply of the following foreign language literature which will be mailed upon request to anyone interested. Please order by number.

FRENCH

No. 12—How to Use Corn Meal.

PORTUGUESE.

No. 10—How to Use Corn Meal.

No. 13—How to Use Oatmeal.

ITALIAN.

No. 9—How to Use Corn Meal.

No. 15—How to Use Oatmeal.

No. 16—Food Rules and Regulations.

SPANISH.

No. 11—How to Use Corn Meal.

No. 14—How to Use Oatmeal.

GREEK.

(Order by name.)

Restaurant Rules and Regulations.

CHINESE.

(Order by name.)

Rules and Regulations.

Wheatless Recipes.

QUESTION BOX.

Where can I find Sam Walter Foss' House by the side of the road?

Stevenson's Home book of verse. Houghton, \$1.00.

Foss' Dreams in homespun. Lothrop, \$1.50.

101 Famous poems. Cable Co., Chi. 25 cents.

Speaker No. 14. Hinds. 40 cents.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. BRETT.

When the librarian of the Cleveland Public Library died, it was assumed as a matter of course that there would be a notable funeral, with a great profusion of floral offerings. He had held that conspicuous public place for thirty years, and was personally known to tens of thousands. Then somebody suggested:

"Why spend money for flowers? What Mr. Brett would want is books—books for soldiers—the books he has been begging for day and night for more than a year."

It was a happy thought. The family instantly acquiesced. Word was passed around, and friends, instead of buying beautiful but useless and perishable flowers, contributed so liberally to a "memorial soldiers' book fund" that thousands of soldiers will be enabled to read, in the cantonments and in France, good books they might otherwise have missed.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

Columbia City.—S. G. Peabody of this city has given a lot valued at \$5,000 to the city and will also provide \$25,000 for the erection of a building on this site which will be a home for the People's Free Public Library. It will be constructed of stone and variegated brick.

Flora.—The public library was thrown open to the public on Saturday, August 17th. No formal dedicatory exercises were held. Miss Ruth Dawson has been appointed librarian.

Fortville.—The public library was opened to the public on Saturday, August 10th. The formal dedication exercises will take place some time during September.

Grandview.—The brick work on the Carnegie Library has been completed and workmen are now putting on the slate roof. The building is constructed of brick with stone trimmings.

Merom.—The new Gill Township Public Library building has just been finished and the work of organization is practically completed. The library will be dedicated sometime during the month. Miss Bonnie Milam is the librarian.

Roann.—The new library of Roann and Paw Paw township was opened to the public on Saturday, August 3d. Dedicatory exercises were held both in the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon especial attention was given to children, when Miss Ohr of the Public Library Commission, spoke to them on the value of a public library and told stories.

The dedicatory exercises proper came in the evening when Mrs. Elizabeth Mull presented the building to the public. The response was made by Prof. Lloyd Lewis, who accepted the gift for the people of Paw Paw township. The principal address of the evening was made by Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Public Library Commission. The evening exercises were opened by the singing of The Star Spangled Banner and closed with the singing of America. Miss Daisy Shrader has been elected librarian.

Syracuse.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a Carnegie library. The building is to cost \$10,000.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Albion.—The furniture of the rest room of the public library is now in place and the room presents a very attractive appearance. The furniture is paid for largely by the donation of money for that purpose from the Historical and Literary, the Sorosis, and

New Century Club, and the Junior Camp Fire Girls.

Aurora.—The Aurora Bulletin of Sept. 6 pays a cordial tribute to the success with which Miss Wilder, the librarian, has beautified the grounds of the Public Library this summer. Grasses, shrubbery, foliage plants and flowers have been effectively massed between the lawn and the building, while window boxes containing vines and flowers have added to the attractiveness of the picture.

The Aurora library is in the heart of the business district, so that the greenery and breathing space about it are particularly appreciated by the townspeople.

Brownsburg.—The public library has been presented with an agricultural library of over 100 volumes, including a complete file of Farmers' Bulletins and index.

Cambridge City.—The public library now gives service in two townships, has established two branches and eight stations in township schools.

Columbus.—Among other gifts, the public library has lately received a donation of 29 books about the war from W. Macneile Dixon, a professor in the University of Glasgow.

Connersville.—Mansford E. Dale has given the public library his private library of a number of volumes.

Elkhart.—The public library has circulated 101,423 volumes in the year ending June 1, 1918. This is the first time that the circulation of this library has exceeded 100,000.

Gary.—The Gary library board has voted an extension of library privileges to St. John township. The St. John Advisory Board has voted tax support and collections are to be placed in Dyer, St. John and Schererville.

Indianapolis.—John H. Holliday has turned over to the State Library his Civil War Library—a collection of some 1,500 books and pamphlets, presenting every phase of the state's connection with that great struggle—indeed everything in print

that is known to have any bearing on Indiana in the war.

Lawrenceburg.—Miss Lulu Miesse of the Noblesville Library, spent the month of September cataloging the Lawrenceburg Public Library.

Logansport.—Miss Alice D. Stevens reports that mandatory petitions for county support were presented to the County Commissioners from all of the twelve townships of Cass County now without library service. This has meant a great deal of argument and physical exertion but Logansport is pleased to be the first of the larger Indiana cities to take advantage of the new county library law.

The commissioners have set the tax levy at .5 mill. The staff and the board are making tentative plans for adequate service and will throw the present plant open to the county on the same terms with the city's citizens.

Muncie.—A flag raising, with appropriate ceremonies was held at the Muncie public library, Sept. 2. The program was arranged by the librarian. G. A. R. veterans and other citizens assisted, the principal address being made by F. T. Fitzgibbon, superintendent of schools.

In the Muncie Labor Day parade, the first float, designed by the public library board, was an appeal for books and magazines for our soldiers and sailors.

Oakland City.—The public library has received the gift of a set of *Encyclopedia Britannica* from Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lacey. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey have been actively interested in the library since its founding. Mrs. Sadie Richey has given a Webster's *Unabridged* dictionary to the library.

Terre Haute.—The Fairbanks library has prepared and shipped 4,082 books to the various army posts this year. The library is also compiling an index to all references made in *Terre Haute* papers of persons and events connected with the war.

Tipton.—The Library board of Tipton offered the services of the library to all of Tipton county at the August meeting. How-

ever, owing to the shortness of time for campaigning, the petition failed of the necessary names in one of the townships and the County Commissioners refused to grant the support. It is hoped that the result will be different next year.

When it was learned that the support of the whole county was doubtful, a township petition was successfully circulated in Cicero township. While the advisory board failed to take action on this at their regular September meeting, the matter was later discussed again and a tax levy was granted.

Valparaiso.—Miss Joel, the librarian, has placed 225 books for soldiers on the shelves of the Y. M. C. A. at the camp at Valparaiso University. Additional space for books is to be provided soon so that another 200 volumes may be accommodated. Quite a number of magazines are also being regularly supplied to the camp by patrons of the library.

PERSONALS.

Miss Gratia Anderson, assistant in the public library at Marion, and a member of this year's class at Summer School, was recently married to Paul L. Myers, in military service, now stationed at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg.

Miss Archer, of the Princeton public library, was a student at Michigan Summer School this year.

Miss Catharine Ashman, who was for some time librarian of the Bloomington public library, has accepted a position as librarian of a large eastern chemical library.

Miss Lucy Balcom, of the Indianapolis public library, has taken a position as file clerk in the ordnance department at Washington, D. C.

Miss Vernie Baldwin has been elected librarian of the Greenfield public library. Miss Electa Walker has been chosen as her assistant.

Miss Lois Barnes, of the Hammond public library, has gone to Washington, D. C., to enter government service.

Miss Sue K. Beck, librarian at Crawfordsville, has been granted a year's leave of absence and will enter government service at Washington. Miss Munhall will act as librarian during Miss Beck's absence.

Miss Lenore Bonham, assistant librarian of the Columbus library, has gone to Washington to take a position in the War Department.

Miss Olive Brumbaugh, of Frankfort, took the summer course for librarians at Columbia University this year.

Miss Bessie Caldwell, librarian at Martinsville, Mrs. Octavia Eichelberger, of Terre Haute, and Miss Winifred Ticer, librarian at Huntington, attended Chautauqua summer school this summer.

Miss Ruby Copeland, of the Indianapolis public library, was recently married to Mr. Frank Conley, stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. She retains her position as a member of the public library staff.

Miss Alma Curtis and Miss Ruth Louderback, formerly on the staff of the Valparaiso public library, are now doing government service at Washington.

Miss Edna Driscoll has accepted a position in the junior department of the Muncie public library, succeeding Miss Josephine Weikel.

Miss Edna Frankman, of the Indianapolis public library, was recently married to Dr. Denice Kaiser, 1st Lieut. Medical Corps, Camp Sherman. Mrs. Kaiser will continue her work in the public library.

Miss Nannie Jayne, librarian at Bluffton, who has been quite ill, has been able to leave the hospital for her home at North Vernon.

Miss Agnes McCrea, for a number of years librarian at Brazil, has resigned her position and has been succeeded by Mrs. Gerna Gunnison. Mrs. Mary Dilley has been elected assistant librarian.

Miss Cerene Ohr, supervisor of branches in the Indianapolis public library, has received a year's leave of absence to attend N. Y. State Library School.

Miss Martha Ott, of Franklin, has accepted an appointment on the staff of the Indianapolis public library.

Miss Eva R. Peck, librarian of the Fort Wayne Municipal Reference Library, has been granted leave of absence to serve as first assistant librarian at Camp Mills.

Miss Hallie Porter has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Muncie public library.

Mrs. Catharine Poulson, of the Greenfield library, has been elected librarian of the public library at Bloomington.

Miss Eleanor Ristine, who has just completed the Pittsburgh course, has been appointed to take charge of the children's work in the Crawfordsville public library.

Miss Mildred Sleeth, an apprentice of the Anderson public library, has gone to Detroit to join her brother, who lives in that city. Mrs. Ralph Bertiche succeeds Miss Sleeth in the Anderson library.

Mrs. Marjorie Stoner, of Valparaiso, has accepted a position in the public library at Gary.

Mrs. Norris Talley has resumed her position as librarian of the Mooresville public library.

Miss Nancy Todd, of Franklin, has been appointed assistant in one of the branches of the Pittsburgh library. Miss Todd is a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany.

Miss Gertrude Weil, a graduate of Wisconsin Library School, is now a member of the Evansville public library staff.

Miss Mary E. Waller, librarian at Washington, organized the library at Roann this summer. Mrs. Clifford Pride, formerly Miss Claude Hawkins, assisted at the Washington public library during the absence of Miss Waller.

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